THE 12TH NORTHEAST CONFERENCE ON INDONESIA

KONFERENSI PERGURUAN TINGGI TIMUR LAUT KE-12 MENGENAI INDONESIA

Saturday, October 25, 2014

George McT. Kahin Center
for Advanced Research on Southeast Asia
Cornell University,
640 Stewart Ave
Ithaca, Ny 14850

organized by Cornell Indonesian Association in collaboration with Yale Indonesian Forum

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

Kahin Center

8:00 AM – 9:00 AM	Registration and Light Breakfast
9:00 AM – 9:15 AM	Traditional Balinese Dance, Phoebe Dawkins
9:15 AM – 9:30 AM	Welcoming Remarks, Kaja McGowan, Associate Professor at Department of Art and Visual Studies, Southeast Asia Pro gram Director, Cornell University
9:30 AM – 10:30 AM	Keynote Speaker: The Risk of Language Endangerment: Indonesia as a case study, Abigail C. Cohn, Professor at the Department of Linguistics, Cornell University
10:30 AM -10:45 AM	Break (Coffee/Tea)
10:45 AM – 11:45 AM	First Panel - Economics and Politics Moderator: Diego Fossati, Cornell University **Inequality, Elite Capture, and Targeting of Social Protec tion Programs: Evidence from Indonesia**, Armand Sim, Cornell University, Radi Negara and Asep Suryahadi, SME RU Research Institute **Shadowing the Colonies: Political Intelligence Service During Pergerakan Era 1916-1934** - Allan Akbar, Univer sity of Indonesia (teleconference from Indonesia)
11:45 AM – 1:00 PM	Lunch Break (Authentic Traditional Indonesian Meal)
1:00 PM – 2:00 PM	Second Panel - Arts, Culture, and Religion Moderator: Chiara Formichi, Cornell University **When Santris Converted to Baha'i: New Religious Move ment in Contemporary Indonesia,** Amanah Nurish, Gad jah Mada University **Nongkrong as a Creative Process: On Hanging Out, Collaboration, and Collectivity in Yogyakarta's Contem porary Arts,** Sonja Dahl Independent Artist and Researcher
2:00 PM - 2:15 PM	Break (Coffee/Tea)
2:15 PM – 3:15 PM	Third Panel - Science and Technology Moderator: Satrio Wicaksono, Brown University **Climate Change Impact in Indonesia: Glacier Recession \ on Ice Fields near Puncak Jaya, Papua,** Donaldi Permana, The Ohio State University **Child Obesity in Indonesia: Trends and Possible Determi nants,** Marianne Vicky Santoso, Cornell University
3:15 PM – 3:30 PM	Break (Coffee/Tea)
3:30 PM – 4: 30 PM	Fourth Panel - Sociology, Anthropology, and History Moderator: Andrew Carruthers, Yale University **125,660 Specimens of Natural History: Re-Imagining Mo bility and Transformation Through A.R. Wallace's Malay Expedition,** Anna-Sophie Springer, Craig-Kade Visiting Scholar-in-Resident at Rutgers University **Multiple Imaginings of the Nations: "Indonesia" as Perceived from Jakarta, Kupang, and Banda Aceh,** Stefani H. S. Nugroho, Fulbright Scholar-in-Residence at Santa Fe College
4:30 PM – 4:50 PM	AIFIS Announcement, Tom Pepinsky, Cornell University
4:50 PM – 5:00 PM	Closing Remarks, Jolanda Pandin, Cornell Indonesia Association and Indriyo Sukmono, Yale Indonesia Forum

Cornell Indonesian Association

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

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Welcoming Remarks

Kaja McGowan,
Associate Professor at the Department of Art and Visual Studies,
Southeast Asia Program Director, Cornell University

Professor Kaja M. McGowan's areas of interest involve South and Southeast Asia with emphasis on Indonesia, particularly Java and Bali (both historically Indic in orientation) studied in relation to the subcontinent. Rather than see India and Indonesia, for example, as modes of influence between two points, her scholarly interests encourage studying the reciprocal relationships between neighboring countries in Southeast Asia. Her research explores the flow of ideas and artifacts along this highway -- architecture, bronzes, textiles, ceramics, performance traditions, and visualizations of texts like Panji Malat, the Ramayana, and the Mahabharata -- artifacts that move and those that are locally produced. This accounts for the shaping of ideas and the development of styles across vast geographical and historical distances. Her work is governed by the complex ways in which History of Art and Visual Studies intersect with Anthropology, Material Culture, Colonial and Post - colonial Theory, Performance, Gender and Religious Studies.

Ketertarikan riset Profesor Kaja M. McGowan mencakup Asia Tenggara dan Selatan dengan berfokus pada Indonesia, secara khusus Jawa dan Bali (keduanya berorientasi pada sisi historis Indic) yang dikaji dalam hubungannya dengan subcontinent. Contohnya, ketimbang melihat India dan Indonesia sebagai modus pengaruh di antara keduanya, ketertarikan ilmiah dia lebih melihat pada hubungan resiprokal antara negara-negara di Asia Tenggara. Penelitiannya mengkaji arus pemikiran dan artefak di area ini – arsitektur, perunggu, tekstil, keramik, pertunjukan tradisional, dan visualisai teks seperti Panji Malat, Ramayana, dan Mahabharata – artefak yang berpindah dan yang diproduksi secara lokal. Risetnya ini mengkaji menganai terbentuknya ide-ide dan berkembangnya corak mode sepanjang wilayah geografi dan sejarah yang luas ini. Karya-karya dia terpengaruh oleh keadaan yang kompleks di mana kajian sejarah seni dan visual bersinggungan dengan Antropologi, Budaya Material, Teori Kolonial dan Pasca – Kolonial, Pertunjukan, Kajian Jender dan Agama.

Keynote Address

Abby Cohn,
Professor at the Department of Linguistics, Cornell University
"The Risk of Language Endangerment:
Indonesia as a Case Study"

Dr. Abigail C. Cohn is a Professor of Linguistics and Southeast Asian Studies at Cornell University, Ithaca, NY. Her research interests include the study of the Austronesian languages of Indonesia, with a particular focus on their phonetics, phonology, and morphology, as well as topics in theoretical linguistics. Her publications include articles and book chapters in both general linguistics and areal linguistics venues and she is co-editor of The Oxford Handbook of Laboratory Phonology. Recently she has turned her attention to the sociolinguistic situation in Indonesia as more and more young people switch from using a local language as their first language to using Indonesian. In 2012-13, she was a Fulbright Senior Research Scholar, at Atma Jaya Catholic University, Jakarta, Indonesia, carrying out a research project entitled Language Contact in Indonesia: Shifts in Usage and their Structural Manifestations, investigating the mutual influences of Sundanese and Indonesian as a case study.

Dr. Abigail C. Cohn adalah Profesor Linguistik dan Kajian Asia Tenggara di Cornell University , Ithaca, NY. Fokus penelitiannya mencakup kajian bahasa-bahasa Austronesia di Indonesia, secara khusus di area fonetik, fonologi, dan morfologi, dan juga linguistik teori. Dr. Cohn telah mempublikasi beberapa artikel dan bab buku di bidang linguistik umum dan linguistik areal dan dia juga adalah co-editor di The Oxford Handbook of Laboratory Phonology. Baru-baru ini ketertarikan risetnya beralih pada kajian situasi sosiolinguistik di Indonesia dikarenakan semakin banyaknya penutur muda di Indonesia yang beralih dari menggunakan bahasa daerah ke bahasa Indonesia. Di tahun 2012-13, dia merupakan Fulbright Senior Research Scholar di Universitas Katholik Atma Jaya, Jakarta, Indonesia, melakukan riset mengenai Kontak Bahasa di Indonesia: pergeseran penggunaan dan Manifestasi Struktural, menginvestigasi pengaruh timbal balik antara Bahasa Sunda dan Bahasa Indonesia sebagai studi kasus.

First Panel - Economics and Politics

Moderator: Diego Fosssati (Cornell University)

Armand Sim, Radi Negara, Asep Suryahadi
Cornell University, SMERU Research Institute

ABSTRACT

"Inequality, Elite Capture, and Targeting of Social Protection Programs: Evidence from Indonesia"

ABSTRAK

"Ketimpangan, elit pejabat dan dan performa penentuan sasaran dalam program perlindungan sosial: fakta dari Indonesia"

Decentralizing authority to local government is often considered as the most efficient and effective way to attain the best targeting performance of social protection programs.The main argument is that local governments know local societies better than the central government suggesting better identification for targeting beneficiaries. However, existing literature suggests mixed evidence.

In this paper, we analyze the impact of inequality on targeting performance of the two biggest social protection programs in Indonesia: Rice for the Poor (Raskin) and Direct Cash Transfer (BLT). These two programs differ in targeting mechanisms. The Raskin program is more decentralized in targeting household beneficiaries. Local officials at village level determine who eligible households are. On the other hand, BLT targeting mechanism is rather centralized. The final decision is handled by the central government.

The difference between Raskin and BLT programs in terms of decentralization authority in targeting beneficiaries enables us to estimate the true impacts of inequality on targeting performance. True impact hypothetically occurs if inequality gives similar impact on targeting errors, measured by inclusion error and exclusion error, on both Raskin and BLT.

We use two datasets to conduct our analysis. First, the 2009 National Socioeconomic Household Survey (SUSENAS). Second, the 2008 village census data (PODES). Our outcome variables are rates of inclusion error and exclusion error of Raskin and BLT, while our key independent variable is Gini coefficient index. Other control variables, as suggested by literature in evaluation of tar-

Artikel ini menginvestigasi hubungan antara ketimpangan, penyimpangan yang dilakukan oleh elit pejabat (elite capture), dan performa penentuan sasaran dalam dua program perlindungan sosial terbesar di Indonesia, yaitu Raskin (Beras untuk Rakyat Miskin) dan BLT (Bantuan Langsung Tunai). Penentuan sasaran penerima bantuan Raskin cenderung lebih terdesentralisasi dibandingkan dengan praktik yang sama untuk BLT. Kami menggunakan Susenas (Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional) 2009 dan Podes (Potensi Desa) 2008 untuk menganalisa isu ini. Kami menemukan indikasi penyimpangan yang dilakukan oleh elit pejabat (elite capture). Peningkatan indeks Gini sebesar 0.01 poin diasosiakan dengan penurunan sebesar 0.55 poin pada exclusion error, yaitu kesalahan dalam penetapan penerima bantuan dimana orang yang memenuhi syarat tidak mendapatkan bantuan, untuk program BLT. Sedangkan untuk program Raskin, besarannya hanya 0.50. Namun, kami juga menemukan bahwa peningkatan indeks Gini tidak terasosiasi secara signifikan terhadap inclusion error, yaitu kesalahan dalam penetapan penerima bantuan dimana orang yang tidak memenuhi syarat mendapatkan bantuan.

geting performance, include variables at district level, such as poverty rate, proportion of slum areas in a district, human capital level of village heads, religious activities intensity, non-governmental organization, road quality, ethnic diversity, and electricity availability. All variables are collapsed to district level.

Our main regression results show that income inequality has significant and negative effect on exclusion error, not inclusion error, on both Raskin and BLT. This means an increase in inequality is significantly associated with a reduction in target households not receiving both Raskin and BLT assistance. Inequality, however, is not significantly associated with the inclusion of non-target households in the list of beneficiaries for Raskin and BLT. These results suggest the existence of elite capture in Raskin and BLT programs. One possible explanation is that increase in inequality creates distinct gap between target and non-target households, which enables incumbent local and central government officials to easily identify who deserve and who do not deserve Raskin and BLT. Given a pool of target households, who we assume to become potential voters, the incumbent leaders are more concerned with increasing number of voters for the next election, or at least non-reduction in their voters. Thus, easier identification, a result of increase in inequality, makes it easier for incumbent leaders to keep the number of their potential voters intact or increase their popularity by keeping non-target households in the list of Raskin and BLT beneficiaries. We find larger elite capture on BLT program than on Raskin program.

Allan Akbar
University of Indonesia

ABSTRACT

"Shadowing The Colonies: Political Intelligence Service During Pergerakan Era 1916-1934"

The Pergerakan Nasional era was marked by the rise of political organizations in the Netherlands East-Indies. The rise of radicalism after the World War I through the organizations, were worrying the colonial government that they could threatened the legitimation of the Dutch colonial regime. The establishment of Budi Utomo, Sarekat Islam, PKI, and any other organizations, made the government tighten their policy towards the indigenous especially to the radical organizations. They were afraid that the organizations could have broken the colonial law and order (rust en orde) through the strikes and other threats.

To prevent the threats from Pergerakan, Dutch colonial government established Algemeene Recherche Dienst (ARD), a political intelligence service on May 16th 1916. ARD have responsible to watch the organizations and its politicians tightly under their surveillance. This paper examines the role of Algemeene Recherche Dienst (ARD) during the Pergerakan era. During that time, government was using ARD as deterrence tools to face radicalization from the Pergerakan. For that purpose, ARD used three main strategies to demolished the Pergerakan: the tightly surveillance on the organizations and its politicians, infiltrations of the intelligence agents to Pergerakan, and enforcement of suppressed laws (exile politics, mass media censorship, and close monitoring the meeting or

ABSTRAK

"Membayang-bayangi Negeri Koloni: Dinas Intelijen Politik Pada Masa Pergerakan 1916-1934"

Era Pergerakan Nasional ditandai dengan berkembangnya organisasi-organisasi politik di Hindia Belanda. Perkembangan radikalisme pasca Perang Dunia I melalui organisasi-organisasi, membuat pemerintah kolonial khawatir bahwa mereka dapat mengancam legitimasi kekuasaan rezim kolonial Belanda. Pendirian Budi Utomo, Sarekat Islam, PKI, dan organisasi lainnya, membuat pemerintah mengetatkan kebijakannya terhadap masyarakat pribumi, terutama organisasi-organisasi radikal. Pemerintah takut organisasi-organisasi tersebut dapat merusak keamanan dan ketertiban (rust en orde) kolonial melalui pemogokan-pemogokan dan ancaman-ancaman lain.

Untuk mencegah berbagai ancaman yang timbul dari kaum Pergerakan, pemerintah kolonial Belanda membentuk Algemeene Recherche Dienst (ARD), sebuah dinas intelijen politik pada 16 Mei 1916. ARD memiliki tanggung jawab untuk mengawasi organisasi-organisasi Pergerakan dan para tokohnya dengan ketat di bawah pengawasannya. Tulisan ini menjelaskan peranan dari Algemeene Recherche Dienst (ARD) pada masa Pergerakan Nasional. Ketika masa itu, pemerintah menggunakan ARD sebagai alat penangkal untuk meng-ada-

congress). Beside that, ARD also responsible for doing information gathering and reported to the Netherland East-Indies Governor General about any political emergence. That reports were purposed as a considerations to colonial government for making policy towards the Netherlands East-Indies.

hadapi radikalisasi Pergerakan. Untuk itu, ARD menggunakan tiga strategi utama untuk menghancurkan kaum Pergerakan: pengawasan ketat terhadap organisasi-organisasi Pergerakan dan para tokohnya, penyusupan agen intelijen ke dalam Pergerakan, dan pemberlakuan hukum-hukum yang menekan (politik pembuangan, sensor media massa, dan pengawasan ketat pada rapat-rapat atau kongres). Selain itu, ARD juga bertanggung jawab untuk melakukan pengumpulan informasi intelijen dan melaporkannya ke Gubernur Jenderal Hindia Belanda terhadap segala gerakan politik. Laporan-laporan tersebut memiliki tujuan sebagai bahan pertimbangan bagi pemerintah kolonial dalam pembuatan kebijakan terhadap Hindia Belanda.

Second Panel - Arts, Culture and Religion

Moderator: Chira Formichi (Cornell University)

Amanah Nurish
Gadjah Mada University

ABSTRACT

When Santri Converted To Baha'i: New Religious Movement In Contemporary Indonesia

In the nineteenth century, Persia (now Iran) witnessed the birth of a new Abrahamic religion, presently known as the Baha'i faith. Baha'i movement began in Persia, however, started new narrative of nightmare for Shi'ite dynasty. Baha'is establishment in Southeast Asia countries is rapidly growing along with globalization. As a religious and social movement in Indonesia started in 1920s, Baha'i community, as one of

ABSTRAK

Ketika Para Santri Memeluk Agama Baha'i: Gerakan Kontemporer Keagamaan Baru Di Indonesia

Pada akhir abad 19, Persia atau Iran telah menjadi saksi atas kelahiran agama Ibrahim baru yakni Baha'i. Agama Baha'i tumbuh dan berkembang di Persia, dalam pengertian lain peristiwa ini dijuluki sebagai kisah mimpi buruk dinasti Syiah di zaman itu. Perkembangan agama Baha'i di negara-negara Asia Tenggara menyebar dengan cepat seiring dengan arus globalisasi. Sebagai gerakan

the minority religions, has been engaging with social and political dynamic. Marginalization, which has additionally embedded to Baha'i community, becomes a questionable phenomenon especially since Sukarno's collapse. For instance, in 1970s there were many Baha'i followers in-prisoned due to they are asserted as misleading faith in Indonesia. During its development from time to time, Baha'is community in several countries has perpetual matters related to identity, social class, and so forth. However, Baha'i establishment in Indonesia is unpretentious.

This research paper elaborates the analytical discourse of pesantren studies as well religious conversion happening among partly pesantren's society in Banyuwangi – East Java. The research I have conducted took place in the small village surrounded by some pesantrens so-called Cangaan village. There are two types of pesantrens in this village: modern pesantren (Bustanul Makmur) and salafi pesantren (Tamrinatul wildan, Annidhomiyah, Nurul Iman, etc.) Each has different character in term of educational system, curriculum, social class of santris, as well as political view. Furthermore, this study applied sociological and anthropological approach to enrich perspective on how santris converted to Baha'i. Moreover, this scholarship will have academic contribution in the field of religious and cross-cultural milieu. Theoretically and methodologically, this study will bridge the relation of how majority and minority groups living together confronted by pesantren culture. For instance, some project findings are telling that under political burden, many Baha'is (ex-santris) and families have moved from one village to another in order

sosial keagamaan di Indonesia yang berawal dari tahun 1920an, komunitas Baha'i, sebagai salah satu kelompok agama minoritas tidak lepas dari gesekan dinamika sosial dan politik. Marginalisasi yang dialami komunitas Baha'i menjadi fenomena antithesis semenjak jatuhnya pemerintahan Sukarno. Misalnya, pada tahun 1970an beberapa pelopor agama Baha'i ketika itu banyak yang ditahan dan dipenjara oleh pemerintah karena dituduh sebagai aliran sesat. Selama perkembangannya, dari waktu ke waktu komunitas Baha'i ini di beberapa negara tak henti-hentinya menghadapi permasalahan identitas, benturan kelas sosial, dan lain sebagainya. Di sisi lain, perkembangan agama Baha'i di Indonesia bisa dibilang dengan melalui cara-cara yang bersahaja atau sederhana sehingga kehadirannya bisa diterima oleh sebagian penduduk Indonesia.

Paper ini akan mengelaborasi analisis wacana mengenai kajian pesantren dan perpindahan agama yang terjadi pada masyarakat pesantren in Banyuwangi, Jawa Timur, sebagai salah satu studi kasus. Penelitian ini dilakukan di sebuah desa Cangaan yang dikelilingi oleh beberapa pesantren. Ada dua tipe pesantren yakni di antaranya: pesantren modern (Bustanul Makmur) dan pesantren salaf/tradisional (Tamrinatul wildan, Annidhomiyah, Nurul Iman, dll.). Masing-masing pesantren memiliki karakter yang berbeda-beda dalam hal penerapan sistem pendidikan, kurikulum, pergaulan sosial antar santri, dan juga pandangan politik. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan sosiologis dan antropologis untuk memperkaya perspektif tentang bagaimana para santri tertarik memeluk agama Baha'i. Tentunya, penelitian ini akan memberi wawasan baru dalam kajian fenomena antar agama dan budaya. Secara teori dan metode, studi ini akan menjembatani tentang bagaimana kelompok keagamaan mayoritas dan minoritas hidup berdampingan yang dilekatkan pada budaya pesantren. Misalnya, beberapa temuan penelitian

to survive. Yet, this also wedged why Baha'ism is growing rapidly as social and religious movement in Indonesia.

However, it is academically important to perceive why and how santris converted Baha'i meanwhile pesantrens are not alone to reject the existence of Baha'i. This research paper will provide individual example so called ex-santris converting to Baha'i. Prior to my prominent question, why they (ex-santris) are interested to embrace Baha'i and as one of the minority religions, they have been facing social and political dynamic is new circumstance of religious conversion.

ini menunjukkan bahwa dalam tekanan politik, beberapa umat Baha'i, yang dulunya santri, bersama keluarganya mengalami konsekwensi hidup berpindah-pindah dari satu propinsi ke propinsi lainnya untuk survive. Tetapi fenomena ini yang kemudian justeru menyebabkan agama Baha'i tumbuh dan berkembang sebagai gerakan sosial keagamaan di Indonesia.

Studi ini secara akademik sangat penting untuk melihat faktor mengapa dan bagaimana sejarah para santri di desa Cangaan berpindah memeluk agama Baha'i, sedangkan pesantren adalah lembaga pendidikan Islam yang bukan satu-satunya menolak eksistensi Baha'i di Indonesia. Pertanyaan intinya adalah mengapa mereka (para kaum santri) tertarik memeluk agama Baha'i dan juga sebagai salah satu kelompok minoritas yang telah mengalami benturan dinamika sosial dan politik atas perpindahan agama, dari Islam ke Baha'i.

Sonja Dahl
Independent Artist and Researcher

ABSTRACT

Nongkrong as Creative Process: On Hanging Out, Collaboration, and Collectivity in Yogyakarta's Contemporary Arts

Literally translated the Indonesian word nongkrong approximates "squatting by the side of the road with a cigarette" or "sitting around because you're not doing any work." Though the silhouette of squatting figures is an amusing icon, the process of nongkrong actually serves a very important role in building social relationships in Indonesia. As with so many words in the Indonesian language, nongkrong also describes the feeling of

ABSTRAK

Nongkrong sebagai Proses Kreatif: Tentang nongkrong, Kolaborasi, dan Kebersamaan dalam Seni Kontemporer Yogyakarta

Secara harfiah, nongkrong kira-kira bisa diartikan "jongkok di pinggir jalan sambil merokok" atau "duduk-duduk dengan tidak mengerjakan sesuatu". Walaupun ilustrasi tentang orang-orang yang sedang duduk-duduk merupakan ikon yang menarik, proses nongkrong sebenarnya memiliki peranan penting dalam membangun hubungan sosial di Indonesia. Sebagaimana halnya dengan banyak kata-kata dalam Bahasa Indo-

doing the action, it creates an umbrella of meanings with slightly different functions. In essence, it describes the act of hanging out, of bodies leaning into space together, of social, mutual space. Nongkrong is the hum of relationships, an activity that through its ubiquity, especially in Java, acts as social 'glue.'

Within the contemporary arts circuit in Yogyakarta, Java an incredible proliferation of artist collectives and collaborations support the vast number of young and emerging artists. At any of the numerous alternative art spaces groups of friends cluster, amoeba-like around overflowing ashtrays, coffee cups, plates of fried snacks, and any books or objects relevant to the spontaneous topic at hand. They sit, lean, or lounge at oblique angles to each other, getting up to wander about and return in a fluid orbit. Rather than focusing on end-product productivity, nongkrong offers a holistic view of art as a long-term social process. Hanging out in this way provides a space in which power relationships are leveled and trust is built. It is related to ramai, a happy, teeming state of physical closeness with many other people, as in a crowded train where everyone is laughing at the absurdity of having just sardined themselves together.

For many of the artists in Yogyakarta, this hanging out is an essential aspect of how both their art practices and communities function and flourish. In the words of one such artist, "Nongkrong is our school." Its looseness allows for an open and generous exchange of ideas and information, a casual knowledge-share that many of the artists I've spoken with claimed was more influential on their development than their educations in-school. This is why any serious art collective must have a physical location acting as home-base for their activities and, most importantly, as a site for nongkrong.

nesia, nongkrong juga menggambarkan perasaan ketika melakukan sesuatu kegiatan, yang menciptakan makna yang menjadi payung dengan fungsi yang sedikit berbeda. Intinya, hal tersebut menjelaskan kegiatan nongkrong, dimana orang - orang yang berbeda berkumpul di ruang yang sama, yaitu ruang sosial dan saling menguntungkan. Nongkrong adalah senandung tentang hubungan antar manusia, sebuah aktivitas yang bisa ditemukan di mana saja terutama di Pulau Jawa, berfungsi sebagai perekat hubungan sosial. Dalam sebuah arena seni kontemporer di Yogyakarta, sebuah proliferasi yang luar biasa dari kebersamaan dan kolaborasi seniman-seniman yang membantu kemunculan para seniman yang masih berusia muda. Di banyak ruang-ruang seni alternatif sekelompok anak muda berkerumun dikelilingi oleh asbak, cangkir-cangkir kopi, piring-piring yang berisi gorengan, dan buku-buku atau benda-benda yang menjadi topik diskusi spontan mereka. Mereka duduk, bersandar, bersantai. Dengan tidak menitikberatkan pada hasil akhir dari karya yang diciptakan, nongkrong menawarkan pandangan menyeluruh pada sebuah karya seni sebagai sebuah proses sosial jangka panjang. Cara seperti ini memberikan ruang bagaimana hubungan kuasa ditingkatkan dan kepercayaan dibangun. Ini berhubungan dengan ramai, keadaan bahagia dari keakraban fisik dengan orang lain, selayaknya di kereta yang sesak di mana setiap orang menertawakan absurditas dengan berdesak-desakan. Bagi kebanyakan seniman di Yogyakarta, nongkrong merupakan sesuatu hal yang penting bagaimana kerja seni dan komunitas mereka berfungsi dan tumbuh berkembang. Seperti dikutip dari salah satu seniman"nongkrong adalah sekolah bagi kami". Keakraban yang terjadi di dalamnya memungkinkan pertukaran gagasan ide dan informasi, bentuk dari saling tukar menukar pengetahuan yang bagi banyak seniman yang saya wawancarai lebih pent-

This talk will introduce the audience to Yogyakarta's contemporary arts community and a number of its alternative art spaces and collectives. I will discuss various aspects of and questions about nongkrong in relation to collaborative process, including: to Yogyakarta's contemporary arts community and a number of its alternative art spaces and collectives. I will discuss various aspects of and questions about nongkrong in relation to collaborative process, including:
- how the typical props, architecture, sites and physical positions of a nongkrong help facilitate exchange
- the politics of nongkrong: inclusion and exclusion, friend dynamics, its gendered aspects, etc.
- nongkrong and marketing, how convenience stores are capitalizing on "nongkrong energy" to make their locations desirable hangout spots
- digital nongkrong, how have social media and technology affected nongkrong?
- what is a failed nongkrong?

While the potential exists of 'killing' nongkrong by overanalyzing it, I believe that in teasing out a process so innate, so natural, the potential exists equally to crack open a depth of embodied knowledge and wisdom embedded in our social and creative relationships.

ing dari apa yang didapatkan di bangku sekolah. Sehingga, setiap perkumpulan seni yang serius pasti memiliki lokasi fisik yang digunakan sebagai home base untuk kegiatannya, utamanya lokasi untuk nongkrong.

Obrolan kali ini akan memperkenalkan anda dengan komunitas seni kontemporer Yogyakrata dan sejumlah perkumpulan dan ruang seni alternatif. Saya akan membahas beragam aspek dan pertanyaan tentang nongkrong terutama yang terkait proses kolaboratif, termasuk:
- bagaimana properti, arsitektur, lokasi dan posisi fisik kegiatan nongkrong memfasilitasi pertukaran ide.
- politik nongkrong: penyertaan dan pengucilan, dinamika pertemanan, aspek gender, dll.
- nongkrong dan pemasaran, bagaimana mini market mengkapitalisasi energi nongkrong untuk mendorong supaya tempat mereka menjadi lokasi nongkrong.
- nongkrong dijital, bagaiman media sosial dan teknologi memiliki pengaruh terhadap nongkrong.
- apa yang dimaksud dengan nongkrong yang gagal?

Walaupun potensi untuk "membunuh" nongkrong bisa terjadi jika analisis dilakukan secara berlebihan, saya yakin dengan melihat proses ini secara utuh dan alamiah, potensi tersebut bisa digunakan untuk membuka pengetahuan dan kebijaksanaan yang terkandung dalam hubungan sosial dan kreatif.

Third Panel - Science and Technology

Moderator: Satrio Wicaksono (Brown University)

Donaldi Permana
Ohio State University

ABSTRACT

Climate Change Impact in Indonesia: Glacier Recession on Ice Fields near Puncak Jaya, Papua

The evidence of climate change due to mainly increased of greenhouse gases have grown globally and the impact of climate change have been perceived by humans. In the Fifth Assessment Report (AR5), Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) suggested that the warming of the atmosphere and the ocean, reduction of snow and ice, global mean sea level rise and change in some climate extremes has been influenced by humans and it is extremely likely that the dominant cause of the observed warming since the mid-20th century has been due to human activities.

In Indonesia, there has been an increasing trend of mean annual temperature of 0.3oC and a decreasing trend of mean annual rainfall of 2-3 % since 1990. The impact of climate change in Indonesia is evident. The most likely convincing evidence is the extent of glaciers near Puncak Jaya in Papua has retreated since the last century. A number of studies suggested that the retreat of glaciers near Puncak Jaya has occurred since the Industrial Era (~1850). Previous study prior to 2000 utilized constructed map and aerial photography to document reduced area of these glaciers. Recent studies estimated the retreat of these glaciers based on satellite image measurements. Total ice area has shrunk from about 19 km2 during ~1850 to about 1 km2 in 2006 or only 5% of glaciers area remains. Most recent aerial photographs taken in between 2010 and 2014 shows continuing the ice retreat.

ABSTRAK

Dampak Perubahan Iklim di Indonesia: Resesi Gletser dekat Puncak Jaya, Papua

Bukti terjadinya perubahan iklim yang utamanya disebabkan oleh peningkatan gas rumah kaca telah berkembang secara global dan dampak perubahan iklim juga telah dirasakan oleh manusia. Pada Assessment Report ke-5, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) melaporkan bahwa pemanasan atmosfer dan lautan, pengurangan salju dan es, kenaikan rata-rata permukaan air laut secara global dan perubahan pada beberapa iklim ekstrem telah dipengaruhi oleh manusia dan sangat mungkin bahwa penyebab utama dari pemanasan yang diamati sejak pertengahan abad ke-20 adalah aktifitas manusia.

Indonesia mengalami tren kenaikan rata-rata suhu tahunan sebesar 0.3 oC dan tren penurunan rata-rata curah hujan tahunan sebesar 2-3 % sejak 1990. Dampak perubahan iklim di Indonesia sudah sangat nyata. Bukti yang mungkin paling meyakinkan adalah berkurangnya luasan gletser dekat Puncak Jaya di Papua sejak abad lalu. Hasil studi menunjukkan bahwa pengurangan gletser dekat Puncak Jaya telah terjadi sejak Era Industrialisme (~1850). Penelitian sebelum tahun 2000 menggunakan peta rekontruksi dan foto aerial dalam mendokumentasi pengurangan area gletser tersebut. Sedangkan penelitian terbaru mengestimasi pengurangan gletser berdasarkan data pengukuran satelit. Luas total area gletser telah mengalami pengurangan dari sekitar 19 km2 pada tahun ~1850 hingga sekitar 1 km2

Possible causes of the retreat of tropical glaciers have been widely discussed. Atmospheric warming and atmospheric drying has been suggested as drivers of the tropical glacier retreat but the atmospheric warming is still believed to be the main driver. Several references suggest that increasing mean air temperature is very likely the main control that is responsible for recession of glaciers near Puncak Jaya, although other factors such as decreased solid precipitation (albeit increased precipitation as rainfall), increased radiation absorption, increased evaporation or combinations of any or all of these are still remain as possible causes.

To better understand the main driver of glacier recession on ice fields near Puncak Jaya, a paleoclimate study based on ice core from these glaciers has been conducted since 2010. A field expedition of drilling ice cores to Papua highland was conducted in May - June 2010. Three ice cores were drilled on the East Northwall Firn, two to bedrock measuring 32.13 m (D1) and 31.25 m (D1B) in length and the third measuring 26.19 m (D2) in length. The study aims to reconstruct the past climate variability in Indonesia such as El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) and Monsoon system. At global scale, the study will contribute to the current discussion on tropical climate as well as the issue of global climate changes, particularly on the tropical glacier retreat. The result from this study will put Indonesia as a country who significantly contributes in the climate science.

pada tahun 2006 atau sekitar hanya 5% dari area gletser yang tersisa. Foto aerial terbaru yang diambil antara tahun 2010 dan 2014 menunjukkan pengurangan gletser masih terus berlangsung.

Kemungkinan penyebab terjadinya pengurangan gletser di wilayah tropis telah banyak dibahas secara luas. Pemanasan atmosfer dan berkurangnya kandungan uap air di atmosfer dianggap sebagai faktor penyebab terjadinya resesi gletser di wilayah tropis walaupun pemanasan atmosfer masih dianggap sebagai faktor utama. Beberapa penelitian menyatakan bahwa kenaikan rata-rata suhu udara merupakan faktor utama yang paling mungkin menyebabkan resesi gletser dekat Puncak Jaya, walaupun faktor lainnya seperti menurunnya hujan dalam bentuk salju/es (meskipun hujan dalam bentuk air meningkat), meningkatnya penyerapan radiasi matahari, meningkatnya penguapan atau kombinasi dari faktor-faktor tersebut masih memungkinkan sebagai faktor penyebab resesi gletser.

Untuk memahami faktor pengendali resesi gletser dekat Puncak Jaya secara lebih baik, sebuah studi penelitian iklim masa lalu berdasarkan inti es gletser tersebut dilakukan sejak tahun 2010. Ekspedisi pengeboran inti es dilaksanakan pada bulan Mei – Juni 2010. Tiga inti es diperoleh dari East Northwall Firn, dua inti es sampai dengan batuan dasar berukuran masing-masing 32.13 m (D1) dan 31.25 m (D1B) dan inti es ketiga berukuran 26.19 m (D2). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk merekonstruksi variabilitas iklim masa lalu di Indonesia seperti El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) dan sistem monsun. Pada skala global, penelitian ini akan berkontribusi terhadap diskusi iklim tropis dan juga isu perubah-

an iklim global, khususnya pengurangan gletser di wilayah tropis. Hasil penelitian ini akan menempatkan Indonesia sebagai negara yang berkontribusi secara signifikan dalam perkembangan ilmu iklim.

Marianne "Vicky" Santoso
Cornell University

ABSTRACT

Child Obesity in Indonesia: Trends and Possible Determinants

One negative side-effect development is the increasing risk of obesity across all socio-economic classes. This phenomenon is well-documented in Indonesian adults. However, little research has been done on childhood obesity in Indonesia. This study examine Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS) of 1993, 2000, and 2007 to elucidate trends of overweight and obesity in Indonesian children age 5-14. A cross-sectional multivariate analysis of the 2007 data (n = 7217) was done to examine possible determinants. Outcome of interest is the probability of being overweight or obese (having BMI-for-age z-score of 1 of greater, as calculated using WHO Anthro+). We examined the following indicators as possible determinants: parent's age, smoking, employment, weight status, and education; child's schooling, religion, ethnicity, height; household size, total expenditure, food expenditure, meat & dairy expenditure, staple food expenditure, snack expenditure, and food out of home expenditure.

The prevalence of overweight and obesity in Indonesian children has increased rapidly from 1993 (5.34%), 2000 (5.92%), to 2007 (10.38%). Having an overweight parent, higher total household expendi-

ABSTRAK

Obesitas anak di Indonesia: Kecenderungan dan Kemungkinan Determinan

Salah satu efek samping pembangunan adalah meningkatnya resiko obesitas dan kegemukan di semua kelas sosial-ekonomi. Di Indonesia, fenomena ini terdokumentasi dengan baik pada orang dewasa, tetapi masih sedikit penelitian dilakukan pada anak-anak. Penelitian ini menganalisa data dari Survei Aspek Kehidupan Rumah Tangga Indonesia (IFLS oleh RAND) tahun 1993, 2000, dan 2007 untuk menjelaskan kecenderungan-kecenderungan kegemukan dan obesitas pada anak-anak Indonesia usia 5-14. Selain itu, analisa multivariat dari data cross-sectional tahun 2007 (n = 7217) dilakukan untuk menganalisa faktor-faktor yang mungkin menentukan kegemukan dan obesitas.

Kegemukan dan obesitas, sesuai dengan petunjuk WHO, dedifinisikan dengan memiliki z-score IMT-untuk-usia lebih dari 1 (dihitung menggunakan WHO Anthro+). Kami memeriksa indikator-indikator yang mungkin menjadi determinan sebagai berikut: usia, kebiasaan merokok, pekerjaan, status berat badan, dan pendidikan orangtua; sekolah, agama, kesukubangsaan (etnisitas), dan tinggi badan anak; besarnya rumah tangga, total pengel-

ture, being a male, and being of Chinese, Maduranese, or Betawinese ethnicity was associated with increased likelihood of being overweight. Living in an urban area and television ownership was also a significant predictor, until parental weight status was included in the model.

The prevalence of overweight and obesity in Indonesian children is increasing, and prevention has to be emphasized at household-level.

uaran, pengeluaran untuk makanan , pengeluaran untuk daging dan susu, pengeluaran makanan pokok, pengeluaran untuk makanan kecil.

Prevalensi kegemukan dan obesitas pada anak-anak Indonesia telah meningkat pesat dari tahun 1993 (5,34%), 2000 (5,92%), tahun 2007 (10,38%). Memiliki orangtua yang kegemukan, pengeluaran rumah tangga total tinggi, jenis kelamin laki-laki, dan etnik Cina, Madura, atau Betawi terkait dengan kemungkinan kegemukan. Tinggal di wilayah perkotaan dan kepemilikan televisi juga merupakan predictor yang signifikan, kecuali bila status berat badan orangtua diperhitungkan dalam model.

Prevalensi kegemukan dan obesitas pada anak-anak Indonesia meningkat, dan pencegahan harus ditekankan pada tingkat rumah tangga.

Fourth Panel - Sociology, Anthropology and History
Moderator: Andrew Carruthers (Yale University)

Anna-Sophie Springer
Craig-Kade Visiting Scholar-in-Resident at Rutgers University

ABSTRACT

125,660 Specimens of Natural History: Re-Imagining Mobility and Transformation Through A.R. Wallace's Malay Expedition

In the history of natural history the importance of the Indonesian archipelago as a region for revolutionary scientific discoveries—especially regarding the theory of evolution, studies of biogeography, and the Homo erectus—cannot be underestimated. Yet, in the work of traditional science exhibition curatorship this legacy is seldom reflected in its

form of colonial knowledge production predominantly stocking museums in Europe. By revisiting Alfred Russel Wallace's (1823–1913) eight-year collecting expedition through the Malay archipelago, this paper for the 12th Northeast Conference on Indonesia considers the mobility of colonial collections and the environmental transformations they produced against the background of both postcolonial museology and recent "Anthropocene" scholarship. Presenting material which currently forms the conceptual apparatus of a forthcoming art/science exhibition premiering at the contemporary arts center Komunitas Salihara, Jakarta in August 2015, the paper explores how specimen collections and historical archives can be reassessed through transcultural collaboration in order to produce relevant work about the history of "colonial environmentalism," the legacy of such colonial practices in the present, and the potential for appropriating these histories for contemporary conservation efforts specifically concerned with the future of Malay rainforest ecologies.

From 1854–62, Wallace travelled Kepulauan Nusantara, documenting the region's biodiversity and amassing a gigantic collection of specimens for European museums. He also carefully studied this collection in order to deduce the theory of evolution through natural selection, and the theory of biogeographical distribution, from his array of specimens. But while the Malay archipelago once provided the natural habitat for three quarters of all the world's flora and fauna (explaining its popularity with European naturalists in the 18th and 19th centuries), scientists now suggest that by the end of this century Southeast Asian rainforests will have disappeared by two thirds, with biodiversity being reduced

by fifty percent. Today the pinned insects and taxidermy birds, reptiles, and mammals which Wallace gathered thus also testify to the severe environmental transformations in process since the region's colonial occupation. The 125,660 Specimens of Natural History project combines archival research at the collections of the Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia's Museum Zoologicum Bogoriense, the British Natural History Museums of London and Tring, the Berlin Museum für Naturkunde, and the Tropenmuseum of Amsterdam with artist-led fieldwork and research-led artworks produced in Southeast Asia in order to directly confront the radically transformed, postnatural landscape that has replaced the idyllic purity of Wallace's colonial impressions. The exhibition invites fifteen emerging artists from Indonesia to retrace and reassess the expedition, its documents, and artifacts. After premiering at Komunitas Salihara in Jakarta, the project is planned to travel to natural history museums in Berlin, London, and Amsterdam. This exhibition route follows the path of colonial knowledge as a way to bring the work of Indonesian artists into meaningful dialogue with major European institutions. Focusing on transcultural knowledge production, the conference presentation engages in the political role of museum collections, art, and contemporary curatorial practices in a postcolonial and postnatural world. In the history of natural history the importance of the Indonesian archipelago as a region for revolutionary scientific discoveries—especially regarding the theory of evolution, studies of biogeography, and the Homo erectus—cannot be underestimated. Yet, in the work of traditional science exhibition curatorship this legacy is seldom reflected in its

Stefani H.S. Nugroho
Fulbright Scholar – in - Residence at Santa Fe College

ABSTRACT

Multiple Imaginings of the Nation: "Indonesia" as Perceived from Jakarta, Kupang, and Banda Aceh

ABSTRAK

Beberapa Imajinasi Bangsa: "Indonesia" Dilihat dari Jakarta, Kupang dan Banda Aceh

If the nation is an imagined community, is it imagined uniformly by all members of the community? This is the main question that will be addressed in the presentation. Based on a doctoral research, the paper will explore how Indonesia is imagined by youth in Jakarta, Kupangand Banda Aceh. These cities represent the interregional diversity of the country in regards to the socioeconomic condition, the historical and political background.

The paper will highlight a number of points where patterns of differences and similarities are most visible. These points are: perceptions and attitudes of interregional inequalities, perceptions regarding the nation's relation to the international community, and the inclination towards ethnic versus civic ties of nationhood. Together, they shape differing imaginings of the nation in each research site. While for youth in the capital city Indonesia is a seamless and unquestionable entity, for Kupang and Banda Aceh, the nation is to differing degrees fractured by varying fault lines.

Jika bangsa adalah komunitas bayangan, apakah yang dibayangkan tiap anggota komunitas tersebut sama? Ini adalah pertanyaan utama yang dikaji dalam presentasi ini. Berdasarkan sebuah riset doktoral, makalah ini akan membahas bagaimana Indonesia dibayangkan oleh anak muda di Jakarta, Kupang dan Banda Aceh. Kota-kota ini mewakili keragaman antar daerah, dalam hal kondisi sosio-ekonomi serta latar belakang sejarah dan politik. Makalah akan menyoroti beberapa kesamaan dan perbedaan dalam persepsi tentang Indonesia. Beberapa tema yang akan dibahas adalah persepsi dan sikap terhadap ketidaksetaraan antar daerah, persepsi mengenai posisi global bangsa, dan kecenderungan terhadap ethnic tie atau civic tie. Tema-tema ini membentuk beragam konseptualisasi tentang Indonesia. Bagi anak muda di ibu kota, Indonesia adalah entitas utuh dan solid, yang tak perlu lagi dipertanyakan. Ini berbeda bagi anak muda di Kupang dan Banda Aceh.

AUTHORS' BIOGRAPHIES

Brian Arnold

Brian Arnold is a photographer, educator, and musician based in Ithaca, NY. He has undergraduate degrees in English and Ethnomusicology from The Colorado College, and an MFA in Photography from Massachusetts College of Art.

With his photography, Brian continues to work with traditional black and white techniques and darkroom processes. His photographs have been exhibited in China, France, Italy, and the United States, and are included in a number of import-

BIOGRAFI PENGARANG

Brian Arnold adalah seorang fotografer, edukator dan musisi yang tinggal di Ithaca, NY. Dia lulus S1 Bahasa Inggris dan Etnomusikologi dari The Colorado College, dan MFA di bidang fotografi dari Massachusetts College of Art. Melalui fotografi, Brian melanjutkan karya-karayanya dengan menggunakan teknik hitam putih dan proses ruang gelap. Foto-fotonya telah dipamerkan di Cina, Prancis, Italia dan Amerika Serikat, dan termasuk di dalam koleksi

ant collections, including the Museum of Contemporary Photography in Chicago, The George Eastman House in Rochester, The Colorado History Museum in Denver, and Light Work in Syracuse, NY

penting di Museum of Contemporary Photography in Chicago, The George Eastman House in Rochester, The Colorado History Museum in Denver, dan Light Work in Syracuse, NY.

Christopher J. Miller

Christopher J. Miller is a scholar and musician whose interests and activities revolve around two points of focus: experimental music, and the music of Indonesia. He recently completed his PhD in Ethnomusicology at Wesleyan University.

Christopher J. Miller adalah seorang akademisi dan musisi yang memiliki ketertarikan dan aktivitas di dua fokus area: musik eksperimen, dan musik di Indonesia. Baru-baru ini dia menyelesaikan PhD di bidang Etnomusikologi di Wesleyan University.

After first encountering Javanese gamelan as an undergraduate at Simon Fraser University in Vancouver, Miller studied for twenty months in Surakarta, Central Java, through the Indonesian government's Darmasiswa Program. He has since joined the ranks of the leading non - Javanese players of traditional Javanese music, and performs regularly with groups in New York and Boston. As a Lecturer in the Department of Music at Cornell University, Miller directs the Cornell Gamelan Ensemble and teaches courses on Indonesian music. He is also a founding member of the Cornell Avant - Garde Ensemble (CAGE), an ensemble dedicated to freely improvised music, in which he mostly plays amplified rebab.

Setelah pertama kali berjumpa dengan gamelan Jawa saat dia menjalani studi S1nya di Simon Fraser University in Vancouver, Miller kemudian belajar selama dua puluh bulan di Surakarta, Jawa Tengah, melalui program beasiswa Darmasiswa dari pemerintah Indonesia. Semenjak itu, dia menjadi salah satu pemain musik tradisional Jawa terbaik, dan mengadakan pertunjukan secara reguler di kelompok-kelompok di New York dan Boston. Sebagai dosen di Department of Music at Cornell University, dia memimpin Cornell Gamelan Ensemble dan mengajar kelas-kelas musik Indonesia. Dia juga merupakan pendiri dari Cornell Avant - Garde Ensemble (CAGE), sebuah ansambel yang didedikasikan untuk musik improvisasi bebas, di mana dia biasa bermain rebab yang diamplifikasi.

Phoebe Dawkins

Phoebe Dawkins is a Cornell University undergraduate student majoring in the Science of Earth Systems. She aspires to become a marine biologist, focusing her studies in marine ecology and ocean sciences. Phoebe has been surrounded by Balinese dance throughout her entire life.

Phoebe Dawkins adalah mahasiswa S1 di Cornell University jurusan the Science of Earth Systems. Dia bercita-cita untuk menjadi ahli biologi kelautan. Studinya berfokus pada ekologi dan teknologi kelautan. Sepanjang hidupnya Phoebe ban-

In addition to Balinese dance, she performs in the Cornell Gamelan Ensemble

yak dikelilingi oleh tari-tarian Bali. Disamping menari Bali, dia juga bergabung dengan Gamelan Ansambel di Cornell.

Armand Sim

Armand Sim obtained a bachelor's degree in Economics from University of Indonesia in 2009. Shortly after graduation, he worked for one year as a research assistant in the Vice President Office of Republic of Indonesia. His main duty in the office was to prepare studies in macroeconomic policies. Feeling attracted to development economics, he moved to SMERU Research Institute which is devoted to poverty and development research. He was involved in several nationwide research projects, such as poverty map and teacher absenteeism studies, among others. In 2011, he obtained a Fulbright scholarship to pursue a master's degree in economics in Vanderbilt University. Currently, he is a first-year Ph.D student in Applied Economics in Cornell University. His current research interests lie on the intersection between development, labor and behavioral economics.

Armand Sim menyelesaikan pendidikan S1 dalam bidang ilmu ekonomi di Universitas Indonesia pada tahun 2009. Setelah lulus, dia bekerja selama setahun sebagai asisten riset di Kantor Wakil Presiden Republik Indonesia. Tugas utamanya adalah mempersiapkan bahan-bahan penelitian dalam kebijakan makroekonomi. Merasa lebih tertarik kepada ekonomi pembangunan, dia pindah ke lembaga penelitian SMERU yang berfokus pada penelitian di kemiskinan dan pembangungan ekonomi. Dia terlibat dalam beberapa proyek penelitian berskala nasional, diantaranya pembuatan peta kemiskinan dan studi absensi guru. Pada tahun 2011 dia meraih beasiswa Fulbright untuk meraih gelar master di bidang ilmu ekonomi. Saat ini dia adalah mahasiswa Ph.D tahun pertama di bidang ilmu ekonomi terapan di Cornell University. Minat penelitiannya saat ini adalah kombinasi dari pembangunan ekonomi, ekonomi ketenagakerjaan, dan ekonomi perilaku.

Radi Negara

Radi Negara has been a researcher at SMERU Research Institute in Jakarta, Indonesia, since 2011. He has been involved in many research projects of different scales. A highlight of his career at SMERU is when he was in charge of the recent poverty map project of Indonesia, which estimates multi-dimensional poverty level up to village level. The project is one of the biggest projects of SMERU history. Prior to working in SMERU, he worked as a research staff in research and development department of Media Indonesia Newspaper for three

Radi Negara merupakan peneliti di lembaga penelitian SMERU di Jakarta, Indonesia, sejak 2011. Dia terlibat dalam berbagai macam proyek penelitian yang bervariasi dalam cakupannya. Peran terpenting dalam karirnya di SMERU adalah saat dia menjabat sebagai kepala proyek penelitian peta kemiskinan Indonesia, dimana peta tersebut mengestimasi berbagai kemiskinan multi dimensi di Indonesia sampai level desa. Proyek penelitian tersebut merupakan salah satu proyek terbesar yang pernah diker-

years from 2005 to 2008. He obtained his bachelor's degree in economics from Padjajaran University, Bandung, Indonesia in 2005. He pursued his master's degree in International Development Studies in Wageningen University, the Netherlands, and completed it in 2010.

jakan oleh SMERU. Sebelum bekerja di SMERU, dia bekerja sebagai staf peneliti di divisi litbang Koran Media Indonesia selama tiga tahun, yaitu dari 2005 hingga 2008. Dia meraih gelar sarjana dalam bidang ilmu ekonomi dari Universitas Padjajaran, Bandung, Indonesia pada tahun 2005. Dia kemudian melanjutkan pendidikan ke Universitas Wageningen, Belanda, untuk meraih gelar master dalam bidang studi pembangunan internasional pada tahun 2010

Asep Suryahadi

Asep Suryahadi is the director of SMERU Research Institute in Jakarta, Indonesia. He has diverse research interests in economics, such as labor economics, health economics, and education economics. He is mostly renowned as a leading researcher in poverty related issues in Indonesia. His works have been published in many international academic journals, such as Journal of Development Economics, Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies, Health Economics, Education Economics, European Journal of Development Research, among others. Additionally, he is also a member of International Advisory Board of Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies, a member of monitoring and evaluation panel in the field of critical strategic social issues in Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), and many others. He holds a Ph.D in economics from Australian National University, a master's in Economics from Penn State University, and a bachelor's degree in agribusiness from Bogor Agricultural University (IPB), Bogor, Indonesia.

Asep Suryahadi merupakan direktur utama lembaga penelitian SMERU di Jakarta, Indonesia. Minat penelitiannya dalam bidang ilmu ekonomi beragam, seperti ekonomi ketenagakerjaan, ekonomi kesehatan, dan ekonomi pendidikan. Dia merupakan salah satu peneliti ternama dalam bidang kemiskinan dan isu-isu terkait di Indonesia. Tulisan dia telah dipublikasikan di berbagai macam jurnal internasional, diantaranya adalah Journal of Development Economics, Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies, Health Economics, Education Economics, European Journal of Development Research. Selain itu, dia adalah anggota dewan penasihat internasional untuk jurnal Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies, anggota pengawasan dan evaluasi panel dalam bidang isu-isu sosial strategis di Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia (LIPI), dan masih banyak lagi. Dia meraih gelar doktor dalam bidang ilmu ekonomi dari Australian National University, gelar master dalam bidang ekonomi dari Penn State University, dan gelar sarjana dalam bidang agribisnis dari Institut Pertanian Bogor, Bogor, Indonesia.

Allan Akbar

Allan Akbar is a history graduate student of University of Indonesia. He is actively involved in various historical activities as a writer and speaker. He has served as Chairman of Klub Tempo Doeloe, a historical community in Jakarta. Currently, he is leading a history and culture online media named LOKA magazine (www.loka-majalah.com). One of his published work entitled "Spying The Movement: Political Intelligence Service of Dutch East Indies 1916-1934" by Marjin Kiri publishers in 2013.

Allan Akbar adalah mahasiswa Pascasarjana Ilmu Sejarah Universitas Indonesia, aktif di berbagai kegiatan sejarah sebagai penulis dan pembicara. Pernah menjabat sebagai Ketua Komunitas Sejarah bernama Klub Tempo Doeloe. Saat ini memimpin sebuah media sejarah online bernama Majalah LOKA (www.loka-majalah.com). Salah satu karyanya yang diterbitkan berjudul "Mata-matai Kaum Pergerakan: Dinas Intelijen Politik Hindia Belanda 1916-1934" oleh penerbit Marjin Kiri pada 2013.

Amanah Nurish

Amanah Nurish is a Ph.D candidate at Indonesian Consortium for Religious Studies (ICRS) Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta. She dedicates her experiences and knowledge in academic atmosphere. Her research interest is on minority religion in Southeast Asia particularly Baha'i studies since 2007-present. As young researcher and academia, she received several international research grants from prestigious institutions and universities such as: Ford foundation, Henry Luce foundation, Asian Research Institute/ARI-National University of Singapore, Indonesian Young Leader/IYL-Leiden University, etc. She is currently working as research fellow at Empowering Network for International Thai Studies (ENITS), Institute of Thai Studies, Chulalongkorn University, with support from the Thailand Research Fund (TRF). Nurish now is a visiting scholar at Temple University, Philadelphia – USA, for fall semester 2014. She wrote books and articles and published her works in international as well as national journals, newspapers, and magazines such as: Welcoming Baha'i: New Official Religion In Indonesia

Amanah Nurish, kandidat doktor Indonesian Consortium for Religious Studies (ICRS) UGM – Yogyakarta. Dia mendedikasikan pengalaman dan pengetahuannya di lingkungan akademik. Dia mendalami kajian agama minoritas di Asia tenggara khususnya kajian agama Baha'i untuk karya akademiknya dari tahun 2007-sekarang. Sebagai peneliti dan akademisi muda, dia memiliki pengalaman memenangkan berbagai riset grant baik dari skala internasional maupun nasional dari berbagai lembaga donor dan perguruan tinggi bergengsi seperti: Ford foundation, Henry Luce foundation, Asian Research Institute/ ARI-National University of Singapore, Indonesian Young Leader/IYL-Leiden University, dll. Dia sebagai salah satu peneliti di program Empowering Network for International Thai Studies (ENITS), Institute of Thai Studies, Chulalongkorn University yang disupport the Thailand Research Fund (TRF). Saat ini Nurish menjadi visiting scholar di Temple University, Philadelphia – USA untuk fall semester 2014. Dia menulis buku dan beberapa artikel/karya ilmi-

ia (The Jakarta Post, 2014) When Predator of Children Teach at Urban School (Colombo Telegraph, Sri Lanka, 2014) Halal Labeling: The Next Gold Mine (The Jakarta Post, 2014) Peta Pandangan Keagamaan Dalam Keluarga Berencana (Book, Rumah KitaB, 2013) Social Injustice and Problem Of Human Rights In Indonesian Baha'is Community (En Arche Journal, 2012) Same Sex Relation In Indonesian Pesantren (SAGE Journal: Gender, Technology, and Development, 2010) Mewacanakan Kembali "Pendidikan Seks"(Ar-risalah Journal, 2010) Belenggu Diskriminasi Pada Kelompok Minoritas Baha'i di Indonesia Dalam Perspektif HAM (Maarif Journal, 2012) Kerinduan Transendental (Radar Banyuwangi-Jawa Pos, 2006) Korupsi Tidak PernahMati (Radar Malang–Jawa Pos, 2005) Berbulan Madu Politik di Atas Ranjang NU (Duta Masyarakat, 2003) Di Balik Koalisi Militer dan Sipil (Duta Masyarakat, 2004) Tumpang Pitu, Banyuwangi (Radar Banyuwangi-Jawa Pos, 2008) Hutanku Sudah Tidak Perawan Lagi: Telaah Pada Kasus Gunung Potret Agama Baha'i di Banyuwangi(Al Hurriyah Journal, 2008) Balada Seorang 'Mujahid" (Al Hurriyah Journal, 2008), etc. In addition, she is finishing her current book that will be published in English entitled "Baha'is in Southeast Asia: Challenge and Opportunity In Religious Conversion".

yah yang diterbitkan jurnal baik di level internasional maupun nasional termasuk majalah, Koran, dsb. Beberapa karyanya yang diterbitkan antara lain: Welcoming Baha'i: New Official Religion In Indonesia (The Jakarta Post, 2014) When Predator of Children Teach at Urban School (Colombo Telegraph, Sri Lanka, 2014) Halal Labeling: The Next Gold Mine (The Jakarta Post, 2014) Peta Pandangan Keagamaan Dalam Keluarga Berencana (Rumah KitaB, 2013) Social Injustice and Problem Of Human Rights In Indonesian Baha'is Community (En Arche Journal, 2012) Same Sex Relation In Indonesian Pesantren (SAGE Journal: Gender, Technology, and Development, 2010) Mewacanakan Kembali "Pendidikan Seks"(Ar-risalah Journal, 2010) Belenggu Diskriminasi Pada Kelompok Minoritas Baha'i di Indonesia Dalam Perspektif HAM (Maarif Journal, 2012) Kerinduan Transendental (Radar Banyuwangi-Jawa Pos, 2006) Korupsi Tidak PernahMati (Radar Malang–Jawa Pos, 2005) Berbulan Madu Politik di Atas Ranjang NU (Duta Masyarakat, 2003) Di Balik Koalisi Militer dan Sipil (Duta Masyarakat, 2004) Tumpang Pitu, Banyuwangi (Radar Banyuwangi-Jawa Pos, 2008) Hutanku Sudah Tidak Perawan Lagi: Telaah Pada Kasus Gunung Potret Agama Baha'i di Banyuwangi(Al Hurriyah Journal, 2008) Balada Seorang 'Mujahid" (Al Hurriyah Journal, 2008), dll. Saat ini Nurish sedang menyelesaikan buku terbarunya yang akan dipublikasikan dalam bahasa inggris dengan judul "Baha'is in Southeast Asia: Challenge and Opportunity In Religious Conversion"/Komunitas Agama Baha'i di Asia Tenggara: Tantangan dan Peluang Dalam Perpindahan Agama.

Sonja Dahl

Sonja Dahl is an artist and researcher with a fluid, travel-fueled and collaboration-focused practice. She received her Master of Fine Arts Degree from Cranbrook Academy of Art in 2012, and began her research work in Indonesia shortly thereafter. Funded by grants from the Fulbright Foundation and Asian Cultural Council, she has spent seventeen months in-country exploring several research interests within both the traditional and contemporary Indonesian arts communities. These topics include: 1) focus on the contemporary arts in Yogyakarta, Central Java. Specifically study and participation in the culture of artist collectives, collaborations, alternative art spaces, and projects of exchange between artists and local (non-art) communities; 2) focus on the relationship between tradition and contemporaneity within the Indonesian arts. How contemporary artists draw from their cultural inheritance as conceptual fodder in their work, and how practitioners of traditional arts have adapted to modern and global pressures; and 3) exploration of traditional textiles and natural dye process in Java, Bali, Sumba and Flores, with special focus on the cultural and ceremonial significance of specific cloths.

Sonja Dahl adalah seniman dan peneliti yang berfokus pada kegiatan kolaborasi. Dia menerima gelar Master di bidang seni rupa dari Cranbrook Academy of Art di tahun 2012, dan setelah itu memulai risetnya di Indonesia. Dengan dukungan dana dari Fulbright Foundation dan Asian Cultural Council, selama 17 bulan berada di Indonesia untuk mengeksplorasi beberapa minat penelitian baik di komunitas seni tradisional maupun kontemporer. Topik-topik ini termasuk: 1) Fokus pada seni kontemporer di Yogyakarta, Jawa Tengah. Secara khusus mengkaji peran serta, kolaborasi perkumpulan seni, ruang seni alternatif, dan proyek-proyek seni terkait interaksi antara seniman dan masyarakat lokal (non-seniman); 2. Fokus pada hubungan antara tradisi dan kekinian dalam seni Indonesia. Bagaimana seniman kontemporer mengambil warisan budaya mereka sebagai konsep awal dalam karya mereka, serta bagaimana praktisi seni tradisional beradaptasi terhadap tekanan modern dan global; dan 3) mengkaji tenun tradisional dan proses pewarnaan alamiah di Jawa, Bali, Sumba, dan Flores, dengan fokus khusus pada kemanfaatan secara budaya dan seremonial dari tenun-tenun tertentu.

Donaldi Permana

Donaldi Permana received his bachelor degree on mathematic from University of Indonesia in 2003. In 2011, he finished his master degree at Byrd Polar Research Center (BPRC) - The Ohio State University (OSU) majoring geological sciences, particularly paleoclimatology with thesis title “Climate, Precipitation

Donaldi Permana memperoleh gelar sarjana matematika dari Universitas Indonesia pada tahun 2003. Pada tahun 2011, dia menyelesaikan program magister sains di Byrd Polar Research Center (BPRC) – The Ohio State University (OSU) dalam bidang geologi – paleoklimatologi dengan tesis berjudul

Precipitation Isotopic Composition and Tropical Ice Core Analysis of Papua, Indonesia" under advisor Dr. Lonnie Thompson. Since 2012, Donaldi has been pursuing his doctoral degree at BPRC - OSU with the same major for Papua ice core advance research. In addition, he has been working with Research and Development Center of Indonesia Meteorological, Climatological and Geophysical Agency (BMKG) since 2006. His research interests involve past, present and future climate variability over Indonesia. Currently, his research focuses on reconstructing past climate over Indonesia particularly Papua region based on recovered ice core from tropical glaciers near Puncak Jaya, Papua in 2010. The study utilizes stable isotopic ratio of oxygen and hydrogen, major ions, and dust concentration contained in Papua ice cores to reconstruct temperature and net accumulation in the past. His research investigates the connection between the Papua ice core record with large-scale climate phenomena in the tropical Pacific such as ENSO (El Niño Southern Oscillation) and monsoon system as well as the comparison and teleconnections with other tropical ice cores.

"Climate, Precipitation Isotopic Composition and Tropical Ice Core Analysis of Papua, Indonesia" dengan advisor Dr. Lonnie Thompson. Sejak 2012, dia menempuh program doktor di BPRC-OSU dalam bidang yang sama untuk penelitian lebih lanjut dari inti es Papua. Selain itu, dia juga bekerja sebagai staf pada Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan, Badan Meteorologi Klimatologi dan Geofisika (BMKG) sejak 2006. Penelitiannya mencakup variabilitas iklim di Indonesia baik masa lalu, saat ini dan masa depan. Saat ini, fokus penelitian dia adalah rekonstruksi iklim masa lalu di Indonesia khususnya wilayah Papua berdasarkan inti es dari gletser dekat Puncak Jaya, Papua yang diperoleh pada tahun 2010. Penelitian ini menggunakan rasio isotop stabil oksigen dan hidrogen, konsentrasi ion dan debu yang terkandung dalam inti es untuk merekonstruksi suhu dan curah hujan pada masa lalu. Penelitian ini juga menganalisa hubungan antara rekaman data inti es Papua dengan fenomena iklim di wilayah Pasifik seperti ENSO (El Niño Southern Oscillation) dan sistem monsun serta perbandingan dan telekoneksi dengan inti es lainnya di wilayah tropis.

Marianne V. Santoso

Marianne V. Santoso is a first-year PhD student in International Nutrition Policy at Cornell's Division of Nutrition Sciences. Her research interests are (1) evaluation of delivery and impact of nutrition policies and programs, especially the policy's/program's interaction with recipient households' decisions and (2) the complicated nature of double burden of malnutrition. Most of her work to date are quantitative analysis of

Marianne V. Santoso adalah seorang mahasiswa S3 dalam bidang Kebijakan Gizi Internasional di Cornell University, Divisi Ilmu Gizi. Fokus penelitiannya adalah (1) evaluasi dari dampak dan penyampain kebijakan dan program tentang gizi, terutama atas interaksi program dan kebijakan terserbut dengan keputusan rumah tangga penerima dan (2) beban ganda malnutrisi dan segala

household-level nationally representative data. She holds an MS in Food Policy and Applied Nutrition from Friedman School, Tufts University, and a BS in Dietetics from University of Texas at Austin. Her experience includes being a part of the Strategic Information (Research and Evaluation) Team at USAID's SPRING (Strengthening Partnership, Results, and Innovation to Improve Nutrition Globally) and an internship at World Health Organization's Initiative on Genomics and Public Health.

interaksinya. Hingga sekarang, kebanyakan penelitiannya menggunakan analisis kuantitatif data rumah tangga tingkat nasional. Dia memiliki gelar S2 dalam Kebijakan Pangan dan Gizi dari Friedman School, Tufts University, dan gelar S1 dalam Gizi Klinik dari University of Texas di Austin. Pengalaman bekerjanya termasuk Tim Informasi Strategis di SPRING(Penguatan Kemitraan, Hasil, dan Inovasi untuk Meningkatkan Gizi Global) dari USAID dan Inisiatif untuk Genomik dan Kesehatan Masyarakat di Organisasi Kesehatan Dunia.

Anna-Sophie Springer

Anna-Sophie Springer (b. West-Berlin, 1980) is a writer, editor, curator, and co-director of K. Verlag, an independent Berlin-based press exploring the book as a site for exhibition making. Her practice merges curatorial, editorial, and artistic interests by stimulating fluid relations among images, artifacts, and texts in order to produce new geographical, physical, and cognitive proximities, often in relation to historical archives. She is Associate Editor of publications for the 8th Berlin Biennale. Before launching K. in 2011, she worked as Editor for the pioneering German theory publisher Merve Verlag. Anna-Sophie is also a member of the Haus der Kulturen der Welt (HKW)'s SYNAPSE International Curators' Network where she co-edits the intercalations: paginated exhibition book series co-published by K. in the framework of the HKW's "Anthropocene. As a curator, her previous exhibitions include the touring group show Ha Ha Road (UK, 2011–12), on the subversive power of humor; The Subjective Object (GRASSI Ethnographic Museum Leipzig, 2012),

on ethnographic display practices and the archive; as well as the series EX LIBRIS (Galerie Wien Lukatsch and others, 2013), exploring various libraries as curatorial spaces. Her writing and interviews have been published in C Magazine, Fillip, and Scapegoat. Her forthcoming exhibition project 125,660 Specimens of Natural History will open at Komunitas Salihara, in Jakarta, Indonesia, in August 2015. So far, she has presented and shared research for this project on the legacy of colonial natural history scholarship in the Anthropocene at Stedelijk Museum, Amsterdam; 8th Berlin Biennale for Contemporary Art, Berlin; the Weltkulturenmuseum, Frankfurt; University of Tasmania, Hobart; Westminster University, London; Rutgers University, New Brunswick. Her collection of interviews, TRAVERSALS: Conversations on Art and Writing, was released in September 2014, and she is currently finalizing the production of her exhibition-book Fantasies of the Library as the inaugural publication in the intercalations series (October 2014). She received her M.A. in Contemporary Art Theory from Goldsmiths College, University of London, and her M.A. in Curatorial Studies from the Hochschule für Grafik und Buchkunst, Leipzig. This year, Anna-Sophie is the Craig-Kade Visiting Scholar-in-Residence at Rutgers University, NJ.

Stefani Nugroho

Stefani Nugroho is currently a Fulbright Scholar-in-Residence at Santa Fe College, Gainesville, FL. She obtains her doctoral degree from the department of Sociology at the National University of Singapore (NUS), after completing and defending her dissertation titled "On

Stefani Nugroho saat ini adalah Fulbright Scholar-in-Residence di Santa Fe College, Gainesville, FL. Dia memperoleh gelar doktor dari jurusan Sosiologi, National University of Singapore (NUS) setelah menyelesaikan disertasinya

"On Imagining a Nation: Constructions of 'Indonesia' in Jakarta, Kupang and Banda Aceh" in 2013. Prior to this, she earns her MA in Social and Cultural Anthropology from the Catholic University of Leuven (KUL), Belgium, and her BA in Psychology from Atma Jaya University (UAJ), Jakarta, Indonesia. She has worked as a teaching assistant NUS, and as a lecturer in the Master's Program "Culture and Religious Studies" at Sanata Dharma University, Yogyakarta, and in the Faculty of Business Administration at UAJ. Aside from teaching, she had also worked as the assistant editor for Asian Journal of Social Science, published by NUS. Her main research interests revolve around discursive constructions of collectivities, issues of postcolonialism, and youth.

sinya yang berjudul "On Imagining a Nation: Constructions of 'Indonesia' in Jakarta, Kupang and Banda Aceh" di tahun 2013. Sebelumnya, dia meraih gelar MA dari jurusan Antropologi Sosial dan Budaya, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (KUL), Belgia, dan gelar S. Psi dari Psikologi Atma Jaya Jakarta, Indonesia. Dia pernah bekerja sebagai asisten pengajar di NUS, serta sebagai pengajar di program Master "Ilmu Religi dan Budaya", Universitas Sanata Dharma, Yogyakarta, dan di Fakultas Ilmu Administrasi UAJ. Selain mengajar, dia pernah menjadi asisten editor Asian Journal of Social Science, terbitan NUS. Penelitiannya berkisar tentang konstruksi diskursif kolektivitas, beragam isu poskolonial, dan anak muda.